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TON CULTIVATOR.

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ricultural Department.

ck of the Hon. John Welles.

ne of the late numbers of the New- d Farmer, our statement that the e premium was awarded to Mr. Hood of Lynn, for his full blood- , of the stock of the Hon. John , has attracted the attentiono f the of that journal, and he has seen fit his question to us directly, "Is he urham?"

st article we remarked, "Of the f the Durham Stock, it did not be- s to speak, thus putting ourselves at the mercy and generosity of our r brethren, to notice in such a way might see fit, the improved stock ted by ourself, and others on that on. As we have both the Filpail imported originally from Belgium, d with the stock of Bolivar, import- John H. Powell of Pennsylvania, his last, crossed with the Stock of s, as well as several animals of the of the Hon. John Welles, we feel able wer the question with impartiality.

Welles' first efforts in breeding his ted stock, date back some time in- last century; and from that time to sent with the most ample means, been as systematic as any man in nd or America, and as successful; h he has not confined his breeding Teeswater or any one family of the m's yet he has avoided the vicious n of breeding in and in generally, has at length arrived to as perfect d of Durham cattle as can be found world for N. Engalnd climate. They s great similarity to each other in olor, motion, & temper; they are very when well treated; but if abused, nd fractious. Their limbs are clean raight and as smooth as those of the horse. They have a star in the d or a brotled face, their color a t red and white, the red predomina- their movement is rapid, they are and universally good feeders and rs, and make the most of any keep nk we can safely say that the working of this stock are as efficient and rap- any in New England. This stock g been bred in this country from 40 years, is as perfectly adapted to our te as our common cattle. Having thus much, perhaps the curiosity of may be gratified with some evidence pport of the high claims of this stock.

1841 at the Essex Fair, the 4 years nich cow called Premium, & George 's bull of Lynn, which took the first 's premiums, were full bloods of this . Josiah Crosby's bull of Andover, took the first County premium, was f blood, bright mahogany red, and of the handsomest animals in the

1840, at the Essex Fair,—the cow which took the second State premium he bull calf which took the first coun- emium were of this stock.

1840 at the Middlesex Fair,—the r calf which took the first premium, alf blood of this stock.

1839, Red Rose a 4 years old heifer blood of this stock, took the first ium as a milch cow.

the early stages of the Massachu- Agricultural Society, this stock was ly successful, and has time and again the subject of eulogium at the fairs Worcester. Those beautiful steers excited the admiration of all in St. Boston last Spring, and at Essex all were of this stock, & well may our s ask whether the stock which has played the sweep stakes in the pure um. We believe the blood of this stock to be Durham. Near the close of the last century, Mr Welles procured a calf out of a cow imported from England, by Mr Stewart the celebrated painter, which cow it is said was presented to Mr Stewart, by Mr Bakewell, one of the most distinguished breeders in England of that day. Mr Welles also, procured that noted cow, imported from England by Capt. E. Davis. This cow beat the famous Oaks cow in quantity of her milk. On the stock of these cows Mr Welles bred in and in till Charles Vaughan, Esq., imported that celebrated animal from England commonly known as Gov. Gore's bull, with which Mr Wells then took his first cross. After a time Mr Welles took another cross with Cœlebs, the ancestor of all the celebrated Creampots, imported by Cornelius Coolledge. Then Mr Welles took another cross with Holderness, imported by Gorham Parsons, Esq. After some time to avoid breeding in and in, Mr Welles took another cross with Denton sent out from England by Mr Williams, a wealthy merchant, to his brother in Northboro'. Then he bought Admiral, sent out from England by Sir Isaac Coffin and bred with him for several years, and then presented him to the Worcester Agricultural Society, and took another cross with that beautiful red bull with a brottled face, also presented by Sir Isaac, and by Mr Welles called the Herefordshire Short Horn. Having bred as was proper on this cross, Mr Welles went to Hartford, and procured from Israel Munson, Esq, a young bull grandson of Wye Comet imported by John H. Powell, out of an imported cow, and on this stock Mr Wells has been breeding for several years past.

Thus it appears that Mr Welles has availed himself of the best Durham blood which has been imported into Massachusetts, not only so but of the fine stock of Wye Comet imported into Pennsylvania. Having thus given Mr Welles' course of breeding, beginning with the two imported cows, which we are informed, were good representatives of the ancestors of the present improved Durhams. We leave the Editor of the New England Farmer to answer his own question as to the blood of this stock. And if they are not as pure blood as any stock in England or the United States to inform us of their defects, while he shall appreciate the great advantages of having been carefully bred in this country for nearly half a century.

Pond's Nursery, Cambridgeport.

The use of Salt and Saltpetre as a Preventive against Worms.

Having witnessed Mr. Pond's display of fine fruit which we noticed in the Cultivator in our account of the Horticultural exhibition, we were induced to go out to his place and examine his trees. His garden is not large but covered with plum, cherry, pear-trees, grape-vines, &c. as thick as they can grow. Mr. Pond grows fruit, as well as trees, and grafts and buds mostly from his own trees in actual bearing, so there can be no mistake in the *kind* or quality of his trees. Within the last few years it has been difficult for farmers to find first rate pear and plum trees, and our object in noticing this nursery, is to inform our friends in the country, that at this nursery may be had at common prices thrifty and beautiful pear trees of the very best varieties, such as we have not yet seen in any other nursery. His plum trees are very fine, and his cherry as good as we have seen elsewhere.

Mr. Pond is never troubled with worms in his trees—and perhaps this fact may be accounted for in the location of his garden near the salt water, where, if at no prior period the tide has flowed, the effect and spray from the salt-water in severe storms, has been felt from time immemorial. Mr. John M. Ives, a disinguished horticulturalist of Salem, said the idea occurred to him while visiting Mr. Pond, that absence of worms in his nursery and the fairness of his trees, might be accounted for, by the presence of salt in the soil of the garden, which he conjectured at some prior period had been salt marsh, and that following up this idea, he had made some experiments with applications of salt to the soil of his own garden, consisting of a light sandy loam, and had found it beneficial. Mr. Pond informed us that he sometimes placed a small bag of salt in the crotch of his trees, and that

THE AYRSHIRE COW.

he had never been troubled with worms—in this way perhaps the trunk of the trees became washed in salt and water during storms. Mr. George Bailey of Tewksbury informed us, that, when he bought the farm where he now lives, there were several peach trees near the house apparently nearly dead, and that these trees afterwards revived, and he supposed this change was effected by brine, which he had emptied from time to time in the vicinity of these trees; this brine contained some saltpetre. Oliver M. Whipple of Lowell, who has an extensive farm there, stated to us that he had made many experiments with saltpetre as a manure, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre, and that his trees where he had made this application of saltpetre, have not been injured by worms, while the trees in an adjoining field have been seriously injured year after year. Mr. Whipple sows on his saltpetre, and mixes it with his manure and compost.

The above facts have satisfied us that the experiment of Lyttleton Physic of Maryland on the application of salt and saltpetre, both as manure for peach orchards, in equal quantities at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, to be applied once in two years, and as a wash to the trees, which appear to be affected with worms, to be applied in April, June, and September, is worthy of the particular attention of farmers.

This experiment was published at large in one of the August numbers of the Cultivator, and ascribes the most astonishing effects of this application in renovating the peach trees and destroying the worms.

Brown Corn.

In one of the Southern papers we saw some unjust strictures on the Brown Corn, as it grows in this climate. Probably there is no kind of Corn grown in New-England that looks better on the ear or shelled than the Brown Corn, or is heavier. Three years ago we raised the Dutton, Phinney, Canada and Brown Corn, about two acres of each. We rejected the next season all but the Brown Corn—believing it earlier than either of the others, a certain crop in our climate, not so great an exhauster as either of the other kinds, and upon the whole for our common lands as well adapted—though the Dutton or the Phinney with a richer soil, and better keep will produce perhaps more to the acre—but this was not the result with us—our best crop was of the Brown Corn. This corn when well tended ears full, has a large kernel and a very compact and beautiful ear. Seeing a notice of this corn, we obtained our seed from Mr Brown himself, we have kept it pure to this time, not having planted any other the last two seasons. The character of this corn has been much injured by a mixed article which has been sold for Brown Corn, later & not earing so well. A twist of the pure Brown Corn may be seen at the Cultivator Office, 29 State Street.

CROPS IN CANADA. We are sorry to observe, that in Canada, the wheat crop is so much less than an average one—The excessive drought in summer has proved very injurious to this as well as to the hay crop; but for the latter deficiency, a remedy has been so far provided, in some places, where a second crop of hay has been cut and housed. This is an unusual circumstance in Canada, and the necessity which has this year caused it, may probably be the means of inducing our farmers to look hereafter for a second crop of hay annually; and why not here as well as in England?

The appearance of the wheat sown this fall is most encouraging. The blade is very luxuriant and healthy, equal if not superior to any in former years, and with a favorable season, our farmers look forward under providence, to an ample return for their labor of the fruits of the field. [Toronto Colonist.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Planting Trees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

This is a subject which deserves the candid consideration of every one. That it has been too much neglected by all classes is a proposition, the truth of which is already too apparent, and which is now beginning to make itself fearfully apparent even in sections where, but a few short years since, wood from its great abundance, and the limited demand for it, could be purchased almost for a song.

But nothwithstanding these facts, there are many among us who affect to regard the planting of trees, whether for ornament or future use, as a very trivial and useless affair, and in which no one, say they, who is under the necessity of laboring for a livelihood, and literally earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, can find sufficient inducement or leisure to engage. But if we contemplate the subject candidly, and in its true light, as every one should, we shall find that the planting of trees for either of the purposes, is neither a very useless affair, nor amenable to any very serious objections on the score of its expense. Where the object is simply *ornament*, a few dollars expended in planting, and a slight annual outlay of labor in pruning and nourishing, is all that is necessary, under ordinary circumstances, to ensure to the planter the luxuries of delightful ornament and refreshing shade, and, what is of no small importance in my eye, to diffuse around his dwelling that romantic and truly *rural* aspect which, by every one who has the taste to appreciate the beautiful, is ever so enthusiastically admired.

No object indeed can be more delightful to the eye, than a neatly painted cottage or farm house trellised with fragrant vines and shrubbery, and surrounded with lofty trees; for observe it when and where you may, a certain degree of neatness and elegance in the exterior management, is a pretty certain, a though perhaps not an invariable evidence, of corresponding neatness and elegance within. I have seen many such houses in my day, and never without having my bachelor resolves, and ascetic preferences for a life of "single blessedness," most perplexingly disturbed, and———

But enough of this. We were discussing the importance to the husbandman of planting trees for wood as well as ornament.

It is a fact generally well known, I opine, that most of our forest trees may be easily propagated from seed. Such is the fact in regard to the maple, beach, ash, oak, elm, and walnut, and indeed all of the various species of deciduous trees common in our woods or native of the New England clime.

Most farmers doubtless would prefer planting trees instead of propagating them from seed, as being not only now expeditious but more promising of success—Where saplings can be obtained with little trouble and at moderate expense, this is probably the better method; but in regions where the varieties desired are scarce, and the *distance* and trouble of transportation great, as in some sections, the only way is to propagate from seed—If a rapid growth be desirable, the lot may be planted with trees of various kinds You may, if you choose, plant oak, or elm, or maple, leaving a sufficient space between the trees (which should be arranged in what is called the "Quinx order,") for the introduction of one or more trees of other varieties more rapid in their growth; for instance the Lombardy papple, the willow or bass. In this way you may secure a constant succession of thrifty and flourishing trees

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Oct. 15, 1841.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

Chemical, or Prepared Manures.

It is sometimes asked, and that too in a way indicating a belief that the question cannot be satisfactorily answered, what are the advantages that science has conferred on agriculture? more than intimating that knowledge, so essential to all other pursuits, is of no value to the farmer. It is a sufficient reply to all this, to simply point to the articles named at the head of this paper; chemical, or prepared manures. For the present we shall confine ourselves to a single class, those derived from urine and night soil, or of which these furnish the most important part.

It may be said that the use of night-soil has been known from the earliest ages as a manure. This is true, but its use has always been limited, owing to prejudices arising from its disagreeable nature, and its offensive odor. The celebrated Swedish chemist, Berzelius, was among the first to call the attention of moderns to these substances by his analysis of them, which gave the following results:

Night soil, 100 parts.		Urine, 1000 parts.	
Water,	3.3	Water,	933.00
Vegetable matter and animal remains,	7.0	Urea,	30.10
Bile,	0.9	Sulphate of potash,	3.71
Albumen,	0.9	Sulphate of soda,	3.16
Peculiar and extractive matter,	2.9	Phosphate of soda,	2.9
Salts,	1.2	Muriate of soda (common salt,)	4.45
Insoluble residue,	14.7	Phosphate of ammonia,	1.65
		Muriate of ammonia,	1.50
		Acetate of ammonia, } Animal matters, }	17.14
		Earthy phosphates and floate f lime, }	1.00
		Silica and mucus,	0.25

The intelligent farmer will see at a glance that the matters enumerated in these tables constitute most efficient fertilizers, and in spite of their repulsive nature, the Flemish farmers have long been in the habit of mixing those stercoraceous matters with water, which, applied with much labor to their fields, gave a fertility unknown to the rest of Europe. Some 28 years since, Davy suggested to his countrymen, the English, that night soil was a very powerful manure, liable to decompose, soluble in water, and in whatever state it is used, furnishes abundant food for plants. He found, by experiment, that quick lime destroyed the disagreeable smell, and ascertained that it might be dried, pulverized, and delivered by drill at the time of sowing the seed. The manufacture from night soil of the valuable manure called *poudrette*, belongs to the French. Nearly 40 years since, a chemist, M. Bridet, obtained a paper for his *poudre vegetative*, manufactured from the cesspools of Paris; and such was his success that similar manufactories were erected all over the country, particularly in the vicinity of the large cities, so that what was once a nuisance, is now deemed of the greatest value.

In 1814, the French Royal Society of Agriculture granted a gold medal to Madame Vibert Doboul, who obtained a patent for 15 years for her "Alkaline Vegetative powder." Her plan consisted in fermenting the most liquid parts of those matters, and mixing them with slaked lime afterwards so as to form a powder much superior and more durable in its effects to common poudrette

In 1818, the first manufactory of 'Urate' properly so called, was commenced near Paris, by the chemists Dount & Co., and the product was submitted to the examination and test of a committee of chemists and agriculturists, in which were included some of the ablest men of France. This committee reported that they had found the preparation so powerful on the dullest soils, that they recommended it should only be employed by skilful and discriminating farmers. On good soils, or in large quantities, it gave such a growth of straw as to be fatal to the maturity of the grain The whole matter collected from the cesspools of Paris, is now converted into poudrette and urate, and is used by the farmers and gardeners, principally within a circuit of 30 miles around Paris.

A new preparation called "*engrais animalize*," or disinfected night soil, has recently been entered upon at Paris, and a large manufactory has also been established at White Chanel, near London. It is made by mixing the night soil with a considerable quantity of finely pulverised charcoal, and then drying the mass at a very gentle heat. Thus prepared it resembles the friable mould, rich and dark, of an old hot bed, and is totally devoid of smell. The English farmers, if we may judge from their reports and journals, are highly pleased with this manure, particularly as a dressing for turnips, giving them a quick growth at the start, which is of great importance with this root. There is another preparation called "Owen's Animalized Carbon," principally brought int England from the Baltic, one ton of which is considered equal to 25 bushels of crushed bones, while the cost is but little more than half as much. It probably differs little from the engrais animalize, except that it contains more carbon, and, of course, is a less powerful manure.

There is a chemical preparation called "Seed Manure," prepared by Messrs Hodgson and Simpson, of Wakefield, England, the composition of which is a secret, but the base of it is, doubtless, urate, mixed with a portion of saccharine matter, ammonia, salt, and nitre. Their directions are as follows, and by following them Mr Milburn and others have experienced the best effects on their crops.

"Dissolve 28 lbs. of this manure in a pail by adding water in small quantities stirring it at the same time, until the mixture is of the consistence of cream; it is then poured over the seed intended to be sown on an acre of land, and the whole repeatedly turned over, so that it appears one uniform mixture; the seed is then to be spread out thin, on the floor to dry, for ten or twelve hours, and mixed with a sufficient quantity of soot or any kind of ashes, to render it sufficiently friable or dry to be sown by the hand or by the drill."

Prof. Johnson in his valuable papers on manure, has the following remarks on these chemical preparations of night soil, particularly the carbonized class, which when properly made, he seems to consider preferable to any other of its mixtures.

"The preparation of the Messrs. Pottenvin of the *engrais animalize* at London is the same as that of M. Fayen at Paris. It combines, and successfully too, the great object of driving off the water of night soil by a gentle heat, after all its gaseous matters have been absorbed, by mixing it with a portion of newly prepared carbon, in the finest possible state of division, than which, no known substance has such great powers of absorption of all gaseous matters like those which abound in, and impart the disagreeable order of night soil. The presence of the carbon in the manure thus prepared, is valuable in two ways; it gradually combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forming in state of carbonic gas, the food of plants; and at the same time, all the gaseous matters of putrefaction, with which it is saturated, are thus preserved, stored up, as it were, for the use of the roots of the cultivator's crops; nothing is lost, the emission of the gases from the slowly dissolving charcoal, being so gradual, as to be almost, if not entirely, imperceptible to the senses."

The justly famous preparation, called as above "Urate," may be very successfully imitated by the common farmer who will take the pains to provide a reservoir or cistern for the preservation of urine, with which, when wanted for distribution with his seed, he must mix gypsum or plaster till the urine is absorbed, and the mass sufficiently dry to sow with the drill or by hand. This is one of the most powerful preparations on dry or sandy soils that can well be imagined, and is one of which every farmer may avail himself to a greater or less degree.

There are at the present time, two manufactories of *poudrette* and *urate* in the vicinity of New York, and there is most abundant proof that it constitutes here as elsewhere the most valuable class of manures. That such manufactories will become common in the neighborhood of our principal cities and towns, where alone the materials are to be found, as the value of such manures, both for the efficiency and portability are better understood, we have no doubt. Their use is rapidly converting the vicinity of the principal European cities into a garden, and the use of these materials which have constituted the greatest nuisances and were most productive of diseases, into manures will not have a better effect on the soil, than on the health of those congregated masses of human beings. [Albany Cultivator.

Reasons for Supplying Cattle with Water in their Yards.

If water cannot be obtained by cattle without going out of the yard, they will many times suffer exceedingly for the want of it, rather than go for it in very bad weather. If good fresh water can be had by them without going out of the yard, they will drink very much oftener than in the other case, especially in cold weather. The oldest and strongest cattle will generally go first to water; and when they have drank, and are returning, they will meet the young cattle in the narrow snow path, and of course will drive them back; in which case the youngest and feeblest of the herd will have much trouble and vexation in obtaining water at all. When cattle go to a spring to drink, especially if the snow is deep, there will generally be great difficulty in reaching the water on account of the bank of snow and ice, without stepping into it, which cattle are loth to do if they can help it; many watering places are so steep, that cattle are compelled to go down on their knees before they can reach it, and even then they obtain it with the greatest difficulty. The cattle on many farms are obliged to travel from one-fourth to half a mile for water, and when they arrive at the spot, it is often only to be obtained by them through a hole cut in the ice, perhaps from a foot to eighteen inches in thickness. The amount of manure which is dropped and lost on such occasions is very considerable, and much of it is washed down by the rains into the hole at which they are doomed to drink, where it forms a coffee-colored beverage, awful to behold. Every good farmer will esteem this a matter of no light importance, considering that all the manure ought to be saved, and calculating that the food of *cattle might* as properly be wasted as the food of *plants*. It has been thought that the exercise of going to water at a considerable distance, is advantageous in preventing the hoof-ail in cattle; but it is much more likely that this disorder often arises from the filth in wet weather, and freezing of the feet in very severe weather, to which they are exposed in their walks to the spring. If cattle are kept in well-sheltered yards with sheds for their protection, with uninterrupted access to good water, plenty of salt and warm beds of dry straw, it would not be too much to promise that they will remain free from the hoof-ail and every other "ail" of which we have so much complaint. There is a strong prejudice against wells for the supply of water in cattle yards, and there is much stronger prejudice against the labor of pumping the water for them; but to an industrous man, the "prejudice" of a desire to furnish his cattle with a clean and wholesome *beverage*, cool in the summer and warm in the winter, will be stronger than either.

The circulation and deposites of the N. Orleans banks, are less by upwards of $400,000, than they were at the same period last year.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Combination against Agriculture.

When launched on the broad ocean, the skilful mariner watches well the winds and the waves, takes carefully his latitude and longitude, anticipates the approaching storm, and prepares his ship to out ride it, so the faithful editor should watch the winds and the waves on the vast ocean of life, and anticipate in its earliest movements, the storm of passion, prejudice and opinion arising in the dim distance to uphold or crush the great interests of mankind, which he is pledged to support.

A large convention has just been held in the active and plotting state of New York, headed by some of the most active politicians and desperate and dangerous office-seekers in the union, which they have seen fit to christen with the specious name of *Home Industry Convention*.—This as a great fundamental movement, designed to, and must affect every man, woman and child in the country, in every fibre of their existence, deserves the closest scrutiny and demands the sleepless vigilance of every farmer in the land, to all its proposed operations. These politicians propose to form a great national association, composed of members from all the States—in fact to elevate themselves to office on its influence. They hold out dazzling bribes to the more active interests of society, (where the money powers centres,) to the absolute neglect of agriculture, the giant interest of the nation for the reason that the monied power, like minute men, is immediately available.

Their resolutions, fifteen in number, have been published to the world; we propose to notice but so far as we regard them dangerous to the farming interest. They are plausibly and craftily drawn, yet they disclose the cloven foot, over which our agriculture has been stumbling since the days of Washington, and over which she must certainly sink into an ignoble and disreputable profession, unless farmers awake to a resolute assertion and defence of their equal rights—we ask no more.

The great error in this great political movement, as well as in all its predecessors, LIES PRECISELY HERE. It regards *agriculture* as subsidiary, *inferior*, and *unimportant*, instead of the great primal giant interest of the whole country, touching the bones and sinews, the joys and sorrows of three fourths of our entire population. It is to commerce or manufactures what the grand and magnificent ocean is to the little babbling brook. To prove this strong assertion true, we need but to state the amount of the annual agricultural products of the United States as disclosed in the tables made up from the agricultural census which we published last week not including the products of Kentucky, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida.

This amount exceeds one billion, two hundred and twenty seven millions one hundred and seven thousand dollars.

Contemplate for a moment the capital invested to produce these mighty results. The potato crop of New York alone, exceeds twelve millions, while the produce of her dairy, amounts to ten millions of dollars—and one fourth of her agricultural products exceeds the whole iron product of the United States, which was not yet exceeded $50,000,000.

The objection we make to the conduct of this convention is, that while it proposes to increase the taxes on three fourths of the people by altering the compromise act, to build up faster and faster, the already favored branches of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, *it proposes to do nothing for agriculture*—but leave her all the cold comfort and profit, which she can derive from having these favorite branches of business, made rich by government faster than agriculture, and at her expense, by means of taxes on articles of general consumption.

It is apparent to the careful reader that the word agriculture is dragged into these famous resolutions, on the same principle that the nauseous pill, is rolled in sugar or sweetmeats, in order that they may be swallowed by farmers, without their being apprised of their disgusting principles.

The language of the resolutions is, 'the aid agriculture will derive" by having their favorite branches of business built up faster by the government—while they do not advance *one single affirmative proposition to do anything directly for the farmer.* They mistake the mole hill for the mountain, *throughout.*

In the Boston Courier, (a paper deservedly influential) accompanying the resolutions as a sort of explanatory document, (expressing as we understand, the views of the editor) is an article, wherein we find the true principle of the resolutions stated boldly—to wit, to protect our staple articles of manufacture only.

"The crisis has arrived when the people should arise in the majesty of their strength, call meetings in every town and precinct in the country, before the next Congress shall convene, and tell Congress *to protect the interests of Americans by a prospective tariff till it amounts to a prohibition on the great staple articles of manufacture, as nothing else will free the country from debt and insure prosperity.*

The true way for our nation to keep out of debt is to increase the products of her soil till she shall not only supply her own wants, but make her exports balance her imports.

Not a word is here to be found about protecting our great agricultural staples "till it amounts to prohibition—till foreign butter and cheese, beef and pork, rice and cotton, grain and potatoes, wool and hides, shall no longer be permitted to appear in our market. By the tariff 1832 and 1840, foreign raw and salted hides *are admitted duty free*, to run down this great agricultural staple in our own market. The amount of hides now on neat cattle, horses and sheep in the single state of New York exceeds in value eight millions of dollars—and the value of hides alone in the whole country, exceeds the amount invested in cotton or woollen manufactures.

The principle upon which our government has thus long neglected to protect this great agricultural staple, is as absurd, as it would be for a moralist to contend, that it was morally right to kill a thousand individuals to save the life of one—all grain by the tariff of 1832 was admitted duty free, except oats and wheat, and on these the duty was so small, that immense quantities have been imported and sold in our market from Russia, Prussia, England and other nations.—All kinds of foreign iron used in immense quantities in axes, scythes, dung forks and other implements is taxed from 25 to 50 per cent, even wrought nails five cents per lb. while rail road iron which is actually laid is admitted duty free. To what an immense tax are farmers subject to develope the iron resources of a few States.—The annual product of domestic iron, of the U. States is about $50,000,000. Several kinds of cheap wool are admitted duty free, thus discouraging the consumption of our own coarse wool and the growth of such in our own country, while the duties on no wool are high enough to prevent their importation, and the duty on potatoes is so trifling, that even the citizens of Massachusetts must hear the annual cry in their own capital, "of Irish and Novascotia potatoes for sale, who will buy ?"

Had this convention resolved farther to protect our agricultural staples, our silk, sugar, and wine resources, they would have given to their proceeding the semblance of justice—and should had our support. If they would have us support their bill, they *must support ours.*

When a political convention or any other meet for the sacred and self defence purpose of taking measures to protect American Industry *as a whole*—doing perfect justice to each division of labor, according to the amount of capital, and products, and the number of immortal men laboring in each division, then that convention shall have our feeble support, but when it magnifies a *small and favored fraction* of a whole people into the *importance of the whole*, and proposes to enrich *one*, by putting *thousands under tribute*, we assure such convention, unless we are asleep, that they may *probably* calculate on *our* opposition. We go for "the greatest good of the greatest number." To enrich *one man* at the expense of *ten*, is an *injustice.*

Acknowledgements.

The favor of our Concord friend is received. We should be happy to hear often from the home of our ancestors, and the scene of our earliest and purest joys, when with boyhood's careless step, with many an early friend, now no more to us, we laughing travelled on to manhood, little dreaming that the rugged ways of life were not ever to be strown with flowers. But the reality is now *too real*—we must travel on to our journey's end—may faith and a stout heart be our companions.

The favor of Henry S. Randall, Esq. Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, is received, and will have our *particular* attention in due time.

Mr. Ebenezer Weld, of Jamaica Plains showed us a remarkably fine dead hog, imported from Liverpool by Capt. R. Pierce in 1840. From its appearance and the statement of Mr. Weld, we think the breed will make a valuable cross with the Berkshire. It was fine in the bone and skin, said to have been a good feeder, of fine bristle, with great aptitude to fatten, and wonderfully well developed in the essential parts.

Ploughboy's Illustration of Sectarian Charity, and Spirit of Enquiry.

Being rather orthodox he called one evening on a very excellent and intelligent orthodox lady—and seeing her lovely little ones playing on the floor with Balfour's Inquiry, and making its sections fly like leaves of autumn, he said, 'Madam, what a beautiful illustration of sectarian charity: your little ones are in a fair way never to know much about that book.''

Exchange Coffee House.

Our friends in the country will be gratified to learn that Major Coburn, formerly the obliging landlord of the Merrimack House, Lowell, is now landlord of the Exchange Coffee House, Boston.

Important Rules of Law if Sustainable.

Fawpell vs. the Richmond Turnpike Company.

In this case, which we have already reported the particulars. The following rules were laid down by the court and excepted to by the defendant's counsel.

1. That if the defendant had furnished for their ferry a boat built and equipped in the best possible manner, with a crew abundantly competent to navigate her, and had not overloaded her with passengers, they were still bound to have persons on board to warn the passengers against approaching any place of danger.

2. That if they had thus done their duty with regard to the boat her crew and passengers, if an innocent passenger was hurt from the falling of the promenade deck, which had been overcharged by the passengers heedlessly getting on it, beyond its power of endurance, the owners would be liable unless they could show that the passengers had means of avoiding the injury and did not avail himself of them.

Under his direction the jury found a verdict for plaintiff of $3000.

In the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the above rules of law as laid down by the Court are not only doubted but sneered at. The daily loss of human life by the carelessness of those who are bound by the laws of the land to carry safely, admonish all that the most strict and rigid principle of the law should be applied to cases of Common Carriers who in too many instances, in this country have committed murders by the whole sale. We hold the above rules laid down by the Court, *are sound law*—and acted upon in this State. Else why do the Lowell Railroad Corporation post up notices to passengers in their cars, not to stand on the out side, on the piazza, as we should call it, at the entrance to the doors of the long cars. It is for the reason, that if the cars should come to a dangerous place, and if a passenger should be injured by their permitting him to remain there, it being an unsafe place at times, they would be responsible in damages.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Outrageous Robbery of 7 Millions

Could proud and haughty England be made to consult her national honor for a moment, how would she stand abashed before the dread tribunal of the civilized nations of the earth. Her immoralities and crimes, which she has committed on inoffensive India for attempting to arrest the progress of Opium intemperance, wasting and destroying the India people like a pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday, forbid her the rank of a civilized or christian Nation. Let her subjugation and whole sale robbery of India, point a lesson to her ministers of the Gospel, and her philanthropists while all civilization views with horror and denunciation the hypocracy of her antislavery professions, and her predatory design on the Island of Cuba, and the rich provinces of Central America.

Of what avail is all her glory in her Chatham, Pitt, Burk, Wellington, Wilberforce, or Clarkson, the last star in her national diadem, is now extinguished. She has become the robber and enslaver of multitudes. Let the civilized nations of the earth from the Pulpit and the forum, hurl forth their loud denunciations of her iniquitous example, till Christianity shall be redeemed from its foul reproach and not be made to bleed and blush in the moral elevation of the poor pagan government of India.

[From the Journal of Commerce,]

Twenty Days Later from Canton.

It is very queer that on board the ship Narragansett, which arrived on Sunday, there should have been news to June, 20th, and nobody be able to find any thing later than June 1st. But so it is.

The Narragansett had a long and tedious passage down the China Sea. When at Angier point, she was overtaken by the British ship Island Queen, which left Canton twenty days later, and by this means Mr Low, the only passenger on board, took extracts from the papers at Angier to June 20th, but the fact was not known until Monday.

On the 15th of June fighting had again taken place with some newly arrived troops, and a few foreigners, who had returned to look after some of their property, were again obliged to retire to their boats.

Annexed are a few extracts from the Canton Press, of the 12th and 19th of June :—

Arrangements made between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the three Imperial Commissioners.

1st. That all troops, except those of the province, quit the city within six days, and proceed 60 miles.

2d. Six millions to be paid as a ransom for the city within one week, commencing 27th May. One million to be paid before sunset of that day. If the whole sum is not paid within 7 days, to be increased to 7 millions ; if not paid within 14 days, to be increased to 8 millions ; if not paid within 20 days, to be increased to 9 millions.

When the whole sum is paid, then the British forces to proceed outside the Bogue, and all the fortified places on the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed until all the affairs between the two countries are settled.

Losses occasioned by the destruction of the Spanish brig Bilbaino and the Factories to be paid.

"The Quong-chew-foo shall produce full powers to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three commissiones."

The troops had returned to their ships previous to the 14th inst. after having suffered a great deal from exposure in the marshy ground back of the city. The Chinese even sent soolies to assist in taking their traps to the boats, being glad to help rid themselves of such troublesome visitors. When the troops were being drawn off, one company was found to be missing, but after a short search were discovered up to their knees in a marsh defending themselves against superior numbers at the point of the bayonet, not being able to discharge their muskets on account of the rain which was then falling. They were rescued from their perilous situation by a detachment sent to their assistance with percussion locks.

Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who commanded the Naval force in the absence of Sir Gordon Bremer, died at Hong Kong on the 14th June, and was buried at Macao, at his own request, in preference to the former place. It is supposed that his death was occasioned by heat and over fatigue attending the attack upon Canton.—Great sickness also prevailed among the troops and seamen at Hong-Kong. Capt. Elliott had been sick a week. Messrs Morrison and Fearon, Interpreters, had also been very ill. Six millions of dollars had been paid—five in silver, and one in securities.

The forces had left the river, except the Calliope, and Herald, at Whampoa. The Nimrod had sailed with despatches for Bengal. Capt. Barlow was to proceed from there to England with despatches for the Admiralty.

"Persons suffered losses by the destruction of the Factories requested to hand in an inventory of the same to H. M. Plenipotentiary.

"Her Majesty's subjects warned that it is unsafe to proceed to Canton, or send ships to Whampoa, and recommended to go to Hong-Kong, and ratified that any attempt on the part of the Chinese, to interrupt freedom of trade and intercourse with Hong-Kong, would be answered with a strict blockade of Canton.

"On the 15th June the Chinese were again preparing great quantities of fire rafts, and large supplies of match string and money had been sent to Canton from the different provisions.

"A passenger in the Island Queen from Macao 20th June bound to Bombay with despatches to be forwarded to England informed the residents at Angier that the sickness was so great at Hong Kong that it had carried off 5 principal officers in one day."

The Ships Ann McKim, Huntress, Jas. Perkins, and Morrison, were at Whampoa, on the 19th June. The M. had a full cargo of cotton from Bombay. The A. McK. had part of a cargo of cotton from Macao roads. The Huntress had two chops of tea on board. The probabilities were, that it would be some time before the vessels would load.

N. B. We think nothing of the quibbles on points of national law, by which England would dodge the moral responsibility of her conduct toward India. India has always claimed the natural right to make her own laws, and all by which she would be governed. She has sought no alliance with Christian Nations, but permitted them to deal with, if they pleased according to her own domestic regulations, and it is as absurd to confine her to the conventional rules of christian nations, as for as State Court to neglect the Lex Loci, or the laws of a state, where a contract is made, which are to be the rules of its interpretation.

PAINFUL RUMOR. A rumor reached Baltimore on Sunday evening, that an attempt had been made in Petersburg, Va., to assassinate Tyler. The Sun put no reliance in the report, not being able trace it to any authentic source.

A Good Heart is a Jewell.

Practical christianity of the heart and the cold formalism of the day, may be beautifully contrasted by the following tale of the Young Butcher, from the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

In one of the markets in this city was a young butcher who by his industry and energy had established for himself an excellent reputation, and had acquired some property. He had also a lovely wife, and two small children. His business went well; he was respected and esteemed in the market, and at home he was beloved and happy. He had arrived at such a point in his affairs that he began to feel that he might relax himself occasionally from so severe an application to business. He therefore indulged himself more in sociability with acquaintance, drank with them, and smoked cigars. Before he was aware of being in danger, the prosperous and happy young butcher had become a drunkard. The happiness of his family was soon turned to sorrow, and in his business one disaster followed another until he was out of business out of money, out of credit, and of every thing which an honorable man could desire. In a few months he was a filthy, worthless loafer. The remonstrances of his friends had been of no avail—down he would go, to the bottom of infamy. When he was fairly at the bottom, another butcher who had witnessed with great regret the ruin of his young friend though there was hopes, even from the desperateness of the case. With a feeling of brotherly kindness which distinguishes many of that occupation, he collected together a subscription of fifty dollars, to be offered as a capital to the fallen man on condition that he would reform. He then spoke to the young man, and with encouragement roused him a little from his stupidity, took him to his own house until he had become sober, and then invited him to the Washington Temperance meeting, where, after understanding the matter fully, the young man signed the temperance pledge, and abjured intoxicating drinks forever. With the fifty dollars he bought a stall and recommenced his business, which he follows with all his former energy. Prosperity is with him, and all is well again. His family are lifted from poverty to plenty, and his happy wife does not cease to pray that the blessing of Heaven may rest on the man who restored the young butcher and made him a husband and father again.

Napoleon's Mode of Making Coffee.

While we have as good materials as any nation on earth for making good Coffee, it may be said we drink generally as poor Coffee. Let our young wives, who would keep their husband's good natured, give some attention to this subject :—

The late Emperor Napoleon, who was a great amateur of coffee, of which, however, he made a moderate use, is said to have given instructions to his cook to prepare it in the following way : For three or four persons, two ounces of recently burnt and ground coffee are put into an empty coffee pot of the ordinary kind, with a small piece of isinglass ; this is held over the fire and shaken by the hand so as to prevent the burning of the coffee, when a smoke is seen to issue from the pot, water at the boiling point, is poured upon it in a sufficient quantity to supply six breakfast cups, in the proportion of one third of coffee to two thirds of milk, the coffee pot is taken from the fire before the water is added, but being heated, the coffee boils gently as the pot is held in the hand; the ebullition is sufficient to bring out all the fine properties of the coffee without carrying off the aroma; a cup is then poured out and returned again to the pot, to allow the powder to precipitate, and in two or three minutes the coffee is perfectly clear, and is used with boiling milk. Some of the best families in Paris now adopt this plan, which is certainly superior to that now in use.

Money Lost and Found.

On the 15th instant the Cashier of the Rochester Bank gave to the driver of the stage between Rochester and Dover, a package containing $8850, for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. The driver placed it on the seat behind him, and drove on. He passed through the village of Great Falls without thinking of the trifling affair with which he was entrusted. On arriving at Dover he found that the money was not be found, and his suspicion immediately fell upon a couple of men who had been his companions on the Driver's seat. A reward of $200 was offered for the return of the money, and the driver set out in hot pursuit of the supposed rogues. As soon as the advertisement had been circulated on the stage route, a Mr. Willey, who lives, between Great Falls and Dover, went directly to the agent of the Company, and delivered to him the package with the money, and received the offered reward.

It is hoped—[to adopt the approved method of Newspaper moralizing]—that this will prove a salutary warning to all Stage Drivers to take better care of their packages—so that they may receive rewards rather than be compelled to pay them ! [Exeter Newsletter.

Reward for Burglars.

Several claimants having appeared for the reward of $2000 offered by the city for the detection of the robbers of Gilbert & Dean, and Davis, Palmer & Co., the Mayor and the parties submitted the distribution to Messrs. Pickering, Bowditch, and Hooper as referees, who, after hearing the parties severally by their counsel, Messrs. B. H. Curtis, Hallett, Park, Sohier and Barrett, awarded to Wm. F. Harnden $1400; to Alexander Comeau, inspector of police in Montreal, $300, and to Samuel A. Hudson, $100.—The other claimants were Messrs. Bowyer, of New York, and Messrs Deraitus Clapp and Shute Jr. The referees did not distribute the $200 for the robbery of Mr. Andrews, though the money was recovered which he lost, but they considered that there was no proof that Seale and Williamson were the robbers.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. The catalogue of the officers and students of the University for the new academical year, is just published.

There are at present in the Divinity School 26 students ; in the Law School 115 ; Resident Graduates, 7. The Medical Lectures do not commence till November; the number of students attending the last course was 86. The whole number of under graduates is 245, including 7 University students, or students who have the advantages of any branches of instruction they may choose, but not taking the whole of the regular course, are not candidates for a degree. Boston Daily Advertiser.

SLAVES. The New Orleans papers mention a singular circumstance witnessed recently at the St. Louis Exchange. The city marshal, at the usual hour, proceeded to the sale of a female slave, seized in the suit of E. Johns, a free man of color, vs. Lockwood, a free woman of color. The plantiff, we are informed, is either the husband or brother of the slave under seizure, and showed not a little anxiety to become the purchaser. The bidding commenced—a white man in the crowd bidding against the man of color as high as the sum of $7,800. The colored man, however, bid $8000, and the slave was adjudged to be his property.

The West Springfield Cattle and Horse Show will be holden in the first parish of said town on Wednesday, the 10th day of Nov. next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The inhabitants of neighboring towns are invited to attend with their stock.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.]

Further News from Florida.

EAST FLORIDA, Oct. 11, 1841.

A party of from 12 to 20 Indians, some 12 ds. since, passed into the settlement and killed several people, an account of which you have doubtless seen in the St. Augustine papers. It is pretty well ascertained the same party did all the damage and murders reported; and left the settlements through the It-ter-ni-ah-scrub. It so happened that this party passed near the encampment of Capt. Fulton, 2d Dragoons, who was in charge of a train of wagons, his company's baggage, &c., and in command of 12 men, about 12 miles north of Fort Russell, on the the night of the 26th ult., as he was going to join his company stationed at Fort White, on the San-ta-Fee.

The daring rascals attacked the captain's camp about 7 o'clock in the evening, firing a volley and making a rush into the encampment. The surprise was complete, so far as astonishment was concerned, for the soldiers felt perfect security, no Indians having attacked a party of soldiers for a long time since. Capt. Fulton soon rallied his men, and with the assistance of Assist. Surgeon Hammond, who was with him, returned the 'varmints' fire, and charged with great bravery and determination. His course appeared to be as unexpected to the Indians, as their fire in the first place to the soldiers.

The Indians retreated, which gave Capt. Fulton time to break open an arm chest and arm the teamsters with carbines. He hardly did this before the Indians fired a volley from the other side of his camp, and rushed in, even to his wagons. The captain faced his men about, and this time gave them a quietus, for the teamsters being armed with a pistol and carbine, gave good assistance, and drove the rascals out of sight and hearing for that night. There was one soldier wounded by the Indians and several horses; among the rest, the horse of Assist. Surgeon Hammond. A teamster accidentally wounded himself with a carbine.

The news from Tampa Bay is not as encouraging as all expected. Horpitarki's people have not all come in, to the number promised—nor probably will surrender at all. There is at that post about 300 Indians, including ninety warriors. It is believed they will be shipped in a few days to the West.

On the 10th inst., a meeting was expected with Tiger Tad, who was firmly believed to be honest and sincere in his professions of peace, and willing to emigrate—perhaps he intends to be true, and is 'tired of the war,' if so, the country will be rid of near 300 *red skins* that are troublesome.

Another Defalcation.

We are informed from the proper source, that Mr Sylvester Spencer, who for many years past has had charge of the Pension office attached to the Mechanics' Bank in this city turns out to be a defaulter to the amount of Eleven Thousand dollas.

Being entrusted by the bank to draw checks for the payment of pensioners, he has, it seems, recently drawn such checks at different times within the last six months to the above amount, in the names of persons not entitled to pensions, and procured the money and appropriated it to his own use.

A careful examinations of the pension office and vouchers, shows the precise amount of defalcation to be $10,972 41—which will be nearly covered by the securities held by the bank.

From Mr Spencer's account, corroborated by other circumstances, it would seem that much, if not most of the money fraudulently abstracted by him the Mechanics' Bank, has gone into the Washington Bank of this city; and he held their certificates for a considerable part of the amount, which have been protested for non-payment.

The President of the Mechanics' Bank has promptly caused Mr Spencer to be committed. It is painful to know that he has a family of eight children depending upon him for subsistence. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

The fact of Mr Jaudon's having paid the interest on the debentures in London, continues to excite surprise here, where the complete bankruptcy of the United States Bank is now known. The only mode in which the money is supposed to have been raised, was by the sales at a discount of the notes of the Bank in this market, and that of Philadelphia. Of the morality of such a mode of raising the wind, we suppose there cannot be much differenee of opinion ; that it is a profitable one is certain, since the notes, sold at an avarage perhaps of 20 per cent, discount, can now be bought back at 45 per cent, discount—a clean profit of 25 per cent. [American.

It is stated that the North American Trust and Banking Company, paid its lawyer ten thousand dollars for drawing up its articles of agreement; and that the Commercial Bank has been in the practice of helping its balance with the other banks by handing over every morning the checks of certain brokers to the amount of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. These checks were procured in exchange for an equal amount of Commercial Bank notes, which were paid out at the brokers' counters during the day, and the brokers allowed a commission.

MORE BIG BONES. A large number of big bones, fossil remains, have recently been found by Judge Creage, in Clark County, Alabama.—Forty-four vertebrae have been dug out of the earth, most of which are from 12 to 16 inches in length, and from 6 to 12 inches in diameter.—No head has been discovered, but one corresponding in proportion to the other demensions of the animal, should be fifteen feet long. The bones are supposed to belong to the extinct species of Sauram.

MURDER. John B. Mitchell, of Obion county, Tenn., was shot dead while sitting at table in his own house, surrounded by his family, on the night of the 3d inst. The murderer escaped. He is thought to be named James N. Stone, "a heavy built man, near six feet high, hair and eyes black, visage rather broad, a large scar across his nose, which is rather angling downward." A considerable reward is offered for his apprehension.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY. The Secretary of War announces, that "upon the recommendation of a senior Surgeon of any post or detachment, approved by the commanding officer, diseased soldiers may be placed temporarily in private hospitals, provided that the charges of each shall not exceed the commutations for rations allowed by paragraph 1103, General Regulations."

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS. The deaths in New Orleans on the 16th were 20—19 from yellow fever. New cases at the three hospitals 22. The deaths in the city during the week ending that day, were 151, of which 93 were of yellow fever. There is no considerable diminution of the disorder.

MOUNT VERNON. The Mount Vernon estate consisted, soon after the French war, of 9,000 acres, and when Washington returned to cultivate it, he had 1200 persons upon it in his employment. Now but five slaves live on the place, and 400 acres only are cultivated, chiefly used for raising wheat and Indian corn.

☞We understand that the old Charlestown bridge will be open on Sunday next for foot passengers, toll free.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Suspension.

If the suspended Banks can hold their posi[tion] much longer, we are mistaken. We shall [be] greatly disappointed if the Legislature of Ne[w] Jersey does not, at its present session, ma[ke] them toe the mark, i.e. so many of them as a[re] within the limits of that state. Ohio will do th[e] same; and probably Georgia, and various oth[er] States. It was but yesterday that we saw th[e] announcement of a dividend declared by one [of] the New Jersey suspended Banks. They ha[ve] money enough, it appears, to divide among the[ir] own stockholders, but none to pay their deb[ts] with, except at a loss to the holder, of 3 or [4] per cent. Now this is abominable, and ough[t] not to be endured. A Bank in a state of suspe[n]sion, ought never in our judgment, to be allowe[d] to pay a dividend to its stock-holders. Let [it] first be just to its creditors, and then talk ab[out] a division of the profits. We believe that th[e] question of resumption or non-resumption ha[s] had considerable influence upon some of th[e] late elections, it being suspected, perhaps [not un]justly, that the Whigs were less favorable t[o] compulsory resumption if necessary, than th[eir] opponents. The Ohio Statesman, alluding [to] the success of the Opposition party in that st[ate] at the recent election, says:—

"We feel great assurance that the Democr[atic] members elected will not disappoint the ho[pes] of the people. The banks must now resume [or] go into liquidation—and as a resumption wil[l do] away with even the pretext for shinplasters, [the] laws can and will be enforced against their [cir]culation. By this process, the fraudulent Ba[nks] must of necessity be broken up and blotted [from] existence—and the good ones, if any, will [soon] be discovered—the laws, &c., revised and [ex]tended so as to govern and control all ban[king] operations for the future; and bankers made [li]able for their debts and subject to law, crim[inal] and civil, as other people."

The Banks have had four years, since the [ex]plosion of 1837, to gather up their duds, an[d if] any of them have not done it, the fault is th[eir] own. They must know, by this time, about [where] they stand, and if they cannot pay, it is the[ir] duty to wind up.

A NAME. The woods of Lancashire a[re a] distinguished family, for character, wealth, [and] talent. A laughable circumstance took pla[ce at] a trial in Lancashire where the head of the [fami]ly, Mr Wood, senior, was examined as a [wit]ness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell W[ood,] the judge addressing him, said "Pray, Mr W[ood,] how do you spell your name ?"—The old [gen]tleman replied,

O double T
I double U
E double L
Double U
Double O D.

Upon which the astonished lawgiver laid [down] his pen saying it was the most extrao[rdinary] name he had ever met with in his life, and [after] two or three attempts declared he was [unable] to record it.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY. The officia[l] Register for 1841 states that the United S[tates] Army in officers and men numbers 12,53[9;] militia, 1,503,592. The American Navy [is com]posed of ships of the line, (74 and 120 [guns,)] 11; ship of the line, razee, (50 guns,) 1; [frig]ates, 2d class, (39 guns,) 2; sloops of wa[r,] to 20 guns,) 21; brigs, (10 guns,) 4; scho[oners] (4 to 10 guns,) 8; steamers, two of them [...] ates, 4; store ships, &c., 3. Total, 65

BANK OF BENNINGTON, VT. The [...] of this institution expired in January—it [...] declined to accede to the conditions of [...] passed at the last session of the legislat[ure ...] newing the charter for two years. [...] are looked upon with suspicion, altho[ugh it] professes to have the means of meeting [its] liabilities. Caution is the parent of safety.

FIRE IN PLYMOUTH. We learn from [...] Rock that the cotton factory owned in P[...] by Messrs C. Bates, T. Russell, and N R[...] of this city, was destroyed by fire on M[...] last. Loss $12,000. The dwelling [...] Mr Burt received some damage. The [...] has not been in operation for two years.

The funeral of the Hon. John Forsyth, late Secretary of State, took place at W[ashing]ton on Saturday last, and was attended [by] the Representatives of Foreign Gove[rnments] now in that city, by all the Heads of the [Execu]tive Departments, the General-in-Chief [of the] Army, as well as many private citizens.

[From the New-Haven Register.]

The Mendian Negroes are all to be se[nt in] a few weeks to Africa, accompanied b[y a] Missionary, the Rev. Mr Raymond. S[ome of] them have visited Sierre Leone repeated[ly, and] can without difficulty find their way [to their] place to Mendi.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, the case [of Ben]jamin F. White, for the murder of Jacob [...] mate of the ship Constantine, was conc[luded.] The Jury returned a verdict of "mans[laugh]ter."

We publish the trial in our next.

MORPHIC SAYING. The true soul [...] recognize circumbendibus—it scouts [...] —it reaches its goal across lots; nor is [...] ed walls or five-barred fences: these [...] hindrances, selfishness-begotten, find [...] in boundray between the virtues.

The New York Express, says, that the value of cotton goods exported from G[reat Brit]ain, amounts to one hundred and t[...] millions of dollars. Of these, five a[nd ...] millions come to this country. Germ[any is the] largest customer, taking seventeen mi[llions.]

HENRY A. WISE. It appears from [...] in the Intelligencer, that Mr. Wise, of [...] is now sick in Philadelphia, of intermi[ttent fe]ver. He writes that, if able, he wi[ll see his] constituents in person throughout th[e district] prior to the meeting of Congress in [...] next.

FRUIT SALE. Another cargo of W[...] which arrived in the brig Vintage [...] Malaga, will be sold by auction this [...] ten o'clock, on Commercial Wharf, b[y] W. Sears & Co.

A drove of young Buffaloes, thirty [in] number, passed through Quincy, Illi[nois on their] way to New York. Thirty-three B[uffaloes in] one gang will, no doubt, be a rare sight [to many] of our eastern friends.

GEORGIA. Returns for Governor fr[om ...] counties, give M'Donald, Opp. a m[ajority of] 4569.

Senate, Opp. majority, 22; House, [...] On joint ballot, 53.

FIRE. A storehouse on Cunard w[harf] Boston, was partially destroyed by [fire on] Wednesday night. The steamship Co[lumbia] hauled out of the deck to avoid dange[r.]

'To send an uneducated child into the [world,'] said Paley, 'is little better than to t[urn a] mad dog or a wild beast into the stree[ts.']

The Cultivator circulates extensively [ev]ery town in Massachusetts, and has a circulation in every State in the Union, [partic]ularly in the New-England States, which [make]s it a superior channel for advertisers.

MARRIAGES.

[In t]his city, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Stow, [M]icah Adams of Roxbury, to Miss Beulah D. [f]ormerly of Marlborough, Vt.

[In] Charlestown, 26th inst, by Rev. Mr. Budington, [Mr.] C. M. Bowers, of Lexington, to Miss Ellen A. [...]n, of C.

[In G]reat Falls, N. H., Mr. Thomas G. Farmer, of [...], Mass, to Miss R. C. Young, of G. F.

[In] Quincy, Id, 12th inst. by Rev. Mr. Geddings, [Mr. W]illiam Chickering to Miss Abby F. Munroe.

[In] Charlestown, Mr. Oliver Seaward, of Portsmouth, [...] to Miss Jane Aborn, of C.

[In] Newmarket, N. H. 17th inst, by Rev. T. T. [...], Mr. Henry G. Hayes of Durham, to Miss [...]beth G. French, of N.

[In] Chester, Vt. Mr. Micah Cutler, of Boston, to Betsey Field, of C.

[In] Bath, Me. 14th inst, Mr. Joseph Betancue, of [...]n, to Miss Mary E. Percy; Mr. Calvin Percy, [of B]oston, to Miss Martha E. Low.

DEATHS.

[In] Cambridgeport, 5th inst, Mr. Jonas Spaulding, of [...], N. H. 21.

[In] Provincetown, Miss Rebecca, daughter of Capt. [...] Cowing, 19.

[In] Edgartown, Mrs. Ann, wife of Capt. Amos Lo[...] 49.

[In] Sherburne, 19th inst, Mrs. Caroline Stone, 77.

[In] Franconia, N. H. Thomas, son of widow Judah [...], 2 years; death occasioned by his swallowing [...].

[In] Dummerston, Vt. 8th inst, Mr. Arad Holton, 88 [...] mos.

[In] New York, 25th inst, Isaac Otis, Jr, 22, son of [...] Otis, Esq. of Philadelphia.

[In] New Orleans, 9th inst, Mr. Henry Curtis, of [...]able, Mass. 47; 15th inst, of yellow fever, Capt. [...]W Bartlett, of ship Forrester, of Salem.

[In] Pensacola, 31 inst, Miss Matilda Newcomb, for[merl]y of Boston, 18.

[In] Buenos Ayres, Aug. 17, after a lingering and pain[ful s]ickness of more than four months, Mrs. Eliza W., [wife o]f Mr. Oliver J. Hayes, 26. She was formerly [of Ch]arlestown, Mass.

[On] board ship Charles Carroll, on her passage from [New] Orleans to Boston, 21 inst, of yellow fever, Mo[...] Knights, seaman, of Windham, N. H.

[In] Charlestown, on Sunday evening, Mrs. Hannah [...]ler, 90; Mr. Samuel Beverstock, 76.

[In] East Cambridge, 23d inst, Mr. Henry E. Moores, [form]erly of Concord, N. H.

[In] Cambridgeport, on Saturday evening, Miss S. [...]ates, 56.

[In] Cambridge, 24th inst, Reuben Demmon, 48.

[In] Lowell, 24th inst, Miss Lucy C. daughter of [Mr.] Timothy Snow, of Lunenburg, 29.

[In] Sidney, Me. 2d inst, Mr. Joseph Nash, 61, form[erly] of Abington, Ms.

[In] New Orleans, 11th inst, Mr. Charles F. Sears, [...] a native of Burlington, Vt.

[On] board brig Wm. Davis, on the passage from [...]ibo to this port, 19th inst, Mr. Chas G. Morton, [of] Plymouth.

[In] Haverhill, 21st inst, Madam Saltonstall, the ven[era]ble parent of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, M. C. from [the N]orth Essex District, 87; a lady of uncommon talent.

[In] Leominster, 11th inst, Bezaleel Lawrence, Esq.,

[W]hole number of Deaths in Boston for the week [end]ing October 23, 38. Males, 23; Females, 15; [Still]born, 2.

[Of] consumption, 5, accidental, 1, typhus fever, 4, [...]ity, 3, dysentery, 1, bronchitis, 2, marasmus, 3, [...]2, inflammation of the bowels, 3, canker, 1, lung [feve]r, 1, old age, 1, dropsy in the head, 2, cholera in[fant]um, 1, scarlet fever, 1, inflammatory fever, 1, drop[sy], 1, disease of the kidneys, 1, infantile, 1, unknown,

[R]EVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, October 30.

Ashes. The receipts of the week rather exceeding [the d]emand, prices have been less firmly sustained; we [quot]e Pot 6¼ a 6½ and Pearl, 6½ a 6¾c per lb.

Coals. A cargo Sydney sold at 7 25, 4 mos, or [...] 3 per cent. for cash; and a cargo Anthracite at [...]5 per ton. Sales Cannel by auction, 10 62, and [Newc]astle, 8 12½ a 8 25 per chaldron; Sydney, 7 25 [for] unscreened, and for screened, 7 50.

Coffee. No change has been noticed during the [pa]st week. A moderate demand exists from the trade, [and] a few parcels have been taken for Southern ship[men]t. Sales consist of 6 a 700 bags St. Domingo, 8½ [a] 9 per lb; 100 do Java, 12¾c; 150 do Rio, 10¾c; [10]0 do Laguira, 10¼ a 11c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Fish. A fair business has been done in packing [fi]sh, at the range of present quotations, and at the [clo]se there were none of any consequence afloat unsold. [Gr]and Bank taken at $2 43¾; small Bay 2 12½, and [Ha]le 1 12½ a 1 17 per quintal.

Hides. The market presents but little change on [the] quotations of last week; no supply except Calcut[ta] of any consequence, remaining in first hands.—[Sa]les consist of 2000 Pernambuco, 12¼ a 12¾c per lb, [6] mos; 3000 New Holland, green salted, at auction, [13]c, 6 mos; 3000 Porto Cabello, 13¾c; 175 Society [Is]land, at auction, 13c per lb, 6 mos cr; 50 bales Cal[cu]tta, within present quotations; 1670 Pernambuco, at [au]ction, 11¼ a 11¾c, 6 mos.

Hops. The receipts at the office of inspection du[rin]g the past week have been considerable, and about [...]0 bales changed hands at 15c for Jaque's inspection, [1s]t sort, and 21 do 13c per lb; and for a selection, 15½c [pe]r lb. An import of American Hops, from St. Pe[ter]sburg, growth of 1840, arrived this week is held at [...]c per lb. We learn by the Columbia, that the report [of] a great deficiency in the produce, and the estimate [of] duty having fallen £145,000 to £150,000, a brisk [dem]and had been experienced, and prices advanced 6s [a] 8s per cwt.

Iron. The transactions consist of 100 tons Swedes [com]mon assortment, at $82 per ton, 6 mos cr. Russia [Ol]d Sable, $95; new Sable is held above the last quo[ta]tions; sales Russia Sheet, 12½c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Molasses. The market remains in a dull and lan[g]uid state, and prices, particularly for distilling quali[ti]es, are entirely nominal. The sales of retailing com[p]rise 200 hhds Havana sweet, 22c, 6 mos; 75 hhds [P]orto Rico, 25 a 26c; Trinidad, 24 a 25c; 50 hhds [C]ienfuegos, 26c, 6 mos; and by auction, 160 hhds [H]avana sweet, not in prime order 20 a 21½c per gal; [5]0 hhds Porto Rico, 20 a 27c; 55 do Cienfuegos, 21 [a] 22½c, 4 mos cr; 40 do New Orleans, 23 a 25c per [ga]l, cash.

Provisions. There was a heavy drift of Beef [C]attle at market this week, and barrellers are selling [ne]w packed Mess at $9; Navy Mess, 8 a 8½; No. 1, [...]7 a 7½ per bbl, prime, 5¼ a 5½ do; Pork is dull.

Sugar. There has been an increased demand for [go]od sugars, and sales of 500 a 600 boxes Cuba brown [fr]om 7½ a 8c; 300 do do common 7 a 7¼c; 80 boxes [d]o white 9½c; 200 do do different qualities 9 a 10c; [10]0 hhds Porto Rico, 6½ a 6¾, 75c do do, 6¾ a 7c per [lb]; 30 do do 7¾c do, 6 mos cr. The stock of all kinds [is] considerably reduced by recent operations. The [pu]blic sales consist of 100 bbls Brazil white, 8¾c; 45 [hh]ds Porto Rico, 6½ a 7¼c; 25 do Muscovado, 6¼ a [...]c per lb; 150 boxes Havana brown, 7 a 7¼c, 4 mos [...], 20 hhds Muscovado, poor, 4 65 a 4 72½; 36 do do [4] 15 a 5 85 per 100 lbs, cash.

Tea. The trade purchase freely to supply their im[m]ediate wants, and prime black Teas are a shade [h]igher. Sales Souchongs 53c, and Ningyong at 60c [p]er lb, 6 mos cr.

Wool. There has been a fair demand for both [fl]eece and pulled, without any change in prices. The [m]arket is well supplied with fleece, but the stock of [p]ulled has materially diminished.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, October 30. Flour. There has been a good demand for Genesee throughout the week, and prices have gradually improved. The sales of Genesee reach 5000 bbls, closing at 6 37 for common brands, and 6 44 a 6 50 for fancy; Ohio and Michigan 6 25. For Southern there is but little inquiry. Sales 200 bbls Baltimore City Mills, 6 44, 4 mos; 250 do Georgetown, 6 50, 4 mos; 250 do Fredericksburg, 6 50, 4 mos; 200 do Howard St, 6 50, 4 mos, for shipping.—Ample supplies are momently expected.

Grain. There have been no arrivals of any consequence during the past week, and the market at the close had assumed more firmness; we quote Southern white Corn 70 a 71c, and yellow flat 72c per bushel; Southern Oats 49 a 50c, and Eastern 51 a 52c per bushel. Large arrivals are daily expected.

New York, October 28. Flour is firm at yesterday's prices. Genesee, 6 06 a 6 12; Ohio do; Troy $6: 500 bbls Georgetown sold at 6 12; 1600 bushels Genesee Wheat bought 1 30. There have been large sales of Barley at 60c per bushel.

Grain. Nothing new. Northern Corn is 67 a 68c weight, and Rye, 68c, when delivered; Oats 49 a 50c for northern of the old crop, but less for the new. A parcel of Southern Oats brought 45 a 46c per bushel.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26. Flour. Penn. Flour for shipment, $6 a 6 12½; common to good, 6 12½ a 6 25; Brandywine, 6 12½ a 6 25; Penn. for city use, $6 a 6 25; Rye Flour, 3 37½; Corn Meal, 2 75.

Baltimore, Oct. 26. Flour. Howard St. Flour 5 75 a 5 87½, and later in the day, sales were made at $6; wagon price 5 75. Sales of City Mills Flour have been made at 5 75 a 5 87½, full, and $6 on credit, without interest. Holders ask $6, full. Susquehana Flour $6.

Cincinnati, Oct. 25. Flour had declined, and the tendency was downward. Sales from canal at 5 12 a 5 15, and of city mills at 5 25.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Oct. 25. At market 3200 Beef Cattle, 1700 Stores, 6700 Sheep, and 970 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A small advance was effected, and we quote to correspond. First quality 5 25 a 5 75; second quality 4 25 a $5; third quality $3 a $4.

Barrelling Cattle—Choice lots of Mess Cattle were taken at 4 25. We quote Mess, $4 a 4 25; No. 1, $3; No. 2, 2 50.

Stores—Two year old $8 a 12; three year old, $13 a 21.

Sheep—Dull, and prices low; we noticed sales at $1, 1 12, 1 25, 1 42, 1 62, 1 88 and 2 25.

Swine—Sales quick at a small advance. Lots to peddle 3¾c for Sows, and 4¾c for Barrows. At retail, 4 and 5¾c.

New York, Oct. 25. At market, 1225 head of Beef Cattle, including 250 left over last week. 400 of which was from the South, and the balance from this State; and 3008 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a slight improvement in the Beef market, although the quality of a large proportion was inferior. Sales were made of 1025 head at 4 50 a 6 75, averaging 5 75 the 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were nearly all sold. Sheep at 1 25 to $4; Lambs at $1 to 2 50 each.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a	62
Marrow Squash, per lb	1½	a	2
Tomatoes, per half peck	20	a	25
Turnips, per peck	..	a	20
Carrots per bf. pk	10	a	12
Beets, per bf. pk	10	a	12
Onions, per bunch	..	a	4
Parsley, half peck	..	a	25
Cabbages, per head	6	a	8

Fruit.

Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Black Hamburg Grapes, per lb	50	a	62½
White Sweet Water do	20	a	25
Table Apples, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
" Pears, "	2 00	a	3 00
Cranberries, per bushel	..	a	1 50
Sweet Potatoes, per pk	31	a	37
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	17
Celery, per root	6	a	10
Quinces, per pk	50	a	75

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	25	a	27
" firkin	18	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	10
" four meal	4	a	6
Eggs, per dozen		a	16
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	12½
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	8½	a	9
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	6¼
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, fresh	8	a	10
" salted	7	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	8½	a	10
" Western, do do	7½	a	8½
Lard, best, per lb	8	a	9
" Western, per keg	7½	a	8
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	12
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per lb	12	a	15
Turkeys, per lb	12	a	15
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a	10

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	4 50	a	
Canary Seed, " "	5 00	a	10 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
" Southern, " "	10	a	11
" Foreign, " "	..	a	..
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	30	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 00	a	3 50
Red Top, bushel, northern	..	a	1 50
" Southern, bush	50	a	60
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "	..	a	1 00
Barley, per bushel	..	a	1 00
Winter Rye "	..	a	1 25

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	..	a	8 50
Newcastle, do	10 00	a	10 00
Orrel, do	10 00	a	10 00
Sydney, do	..	a	8 50
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	9 00
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	6 00
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	15	a	16
Pernambuco, dry salted	12	a	12½
Rio Grande	..	a	16
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	12	a	13
California	..	a	13
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 45
" " " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 25

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	30	a	33
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	42
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	25	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	28	a	30
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	27	a	29
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	22	a	24
" " middling	21	a	22
" " overweight	19	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	21	a	22
" dry hide	21	a	23
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	70	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Good Country, hay, per hund	1 05	a	1 15
Straw	55	a	60

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	15	a	16
2d " " "	13	a	14

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 12	a	2 25

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale their **Farm**, pleasantly situated in the south part of Shrewsbury, containing one hundred and fifty acres of the best land—under a good state of cultivation, a very productive soil, with a good supply of fruit trees, some of which are very choice—and well divided into mowing, pastorage, tillage, and about 25 acres of land are covered with a thrifty growth of wood. The house is two stories high, in good repair and very convenient. There is a large and convenient barn and shed with a well of water in the yard, together with a Blacksmiths shop and other outbuildings suitable for a Farm. Also a suitable tenement for a small family near the above premises. Said Farm is situated about 5½ miles from Worcester, 1½ miles from the Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot at Grafton, and 2 miles from New England Village which affords a ready market for every article of produce that a farmer has to sell. The above Farm is a desirable one; it is seldom that such an opportunity is offered, and will be sold low and on favorable terms.—For further particulars inquire of either of the subscribers on the premises.

N. B. If you wish for a pleasant situation and good land please call and see. JARED BAKER, JARED BAKER, Jr.

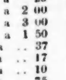
Shrewsbury, Oct 27. 3w

Combs, Fancy Goods, Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment of the above Goods, selected for the Fall trade, by the Subscriber, and for sale at low prices, Wholesale and Retail Dealers from the country will do well to call. A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk St., 2d door from Washington St. oct30—3w

Agawam House,

For Sale or to Let.



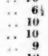
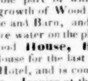
THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare situation for a gentleman wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

The whole or a part of the above place will be sold as may best suit the purchaser.

One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises. FREDRICK MITCHELL.

Ipswich, Oct. 23, 1841. tf

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold, a small **Farm**, in the West Parish, Needham. Said Farm contains between 30 and 40 acres of good Land, a considerable part of which is covered with a good growth of Wood. Good water is abundant at the House and Barn, and there are also several springs of pure water on the place. The buildings consist of a good **House, Barn, Chaise-house,** &c. The House for the last six months has been improved for a Hotel, and is considered as a good stand for that purpose. Inquire at this office.

West Needham, Oct. 20. tf—oct23

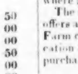
Tannery and Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small and convenient **Tannery**, with a convenient **Dwelling House, Barn,** and twenty-four acres of good **Land,** suitably divided into Mowing Pasturing, Tillage and woodland, situated in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., on the stage road from Greenfield to Albany, and 12 miles west from Connecticut River at Sunderland. Said Tannery is under cover of a building 90 by 22 feet, and two stories high with Bark Mill, Hide Mill and pump propelled by water power. The whole is in complete order, and plenty of Bark to be obtained at $3 25 per cord. Possession of the Tannery may be had on the 1st of December, and of the whole on the 1st of April next. Also 100 cords of Bark to be delivered the coming winter. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

A part of the purchase money of the above Farm would be taken in Tanning.

oct16—5w SAMUEL BARBER.

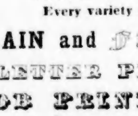
Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber being about to change his business and remove from town, offers for sale that valuable **Farm,** well known in the neighborhood as the Boynton Farm. Said Farm is pleasantly situated in Saugus, on the old road between Boston and Salem, and six miles from Boston, and three miles from Lynn, contains 100 acres of Land divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasturage and Marsh, producing this season about 60 tons of Hay. It is situated near the Chelsea beach, where great quantities of sea manure can be obtained. The Farm is also well supplied with Fruit Trees, and offers an excellent opportunity for a Gardener. The Farm can be examined and its produce seen, by application to the subscriber on the premises. Part of the purchase money can lay on mortgage for some years. EBENEZER D. DRAPER.

Saugus, Sept. 7, 1841. tf—sept11

JOB PRINTING.



Every variety of

PLAIN and FANCY

LETTER PRESS

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED

On very reasonable terms

AT THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 16. tf.

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlaem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, he judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and Its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic **Alkali** is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 51 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 31. 6mo.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "at home" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Sea Elephant Oil.

WINTER BLEACHED SEA ELEPHANT OIL, a very superior article, warranted to suit the purchaser as well as oil usually sold at $1 12½, or 1 25, and if it is not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Selling at retail at 75 cents per gallon, at CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER'S, corner Hanover & Salem Sts. tf—sept18

For Boy's Clothes.

GOOD stout CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, suitable for BOY'S WEAR, at uncommonly LOW PRICES, may be had at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. oct9

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.

July 17. tf.

Day's Improved Axletree.

N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axeltree** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Hamilton, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. Geo. W. Eaton,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester; Chas Whipple, Newburyport.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

Neck Stock Manufactory.

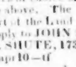
J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Woodland and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Guns, Cranberry Rakes, Lead Troughs.

LEMUEL LELAND, 2d., at his old stand, continues to manufacture best steel and other Rifles, stub and twist patent chambers and other double Guns, stub and twist patent chambers and all kinds of Fowling Pieces and Pistols. Repairing done as usual.

Cranberry Rakes, cast steel teeth, bass wood, made to order.

Also, L. L. would inform the inhabitants of Middlesex county, Mass., that he is agent for using and vending Dennis' Patent Lead Troughs, the only sure remedy for destroying canker worms. All orders would be thankfully received.

Sherburne, Sept. 1, 1841. 3mo—sept11

Save your Money!

AND instead of buying new goods, pick up your Silk, Merino, M. De Laine and other dresses which have become soiled or faded, and send them to that old and well established Dye House in Boston, "BARRETT'S," from which they will be returned with every appearance of NEW. Goods returned in a week, and prices as low as at any other place, which may be proved by any one, by ascertaining what others charge before bringing to our office, where they will be taken as LOW, IF NOT LOWER, and done in a superior style. BARRETT & BROTHER'S,

aug28—3mo 35 Cornhill, Boston.

Goat's Hair Camblets.

OF an excellent quality may be had at the ONE PRICE STORE, at 75c per yard!! oct9

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Plants, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowels, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws.
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridge's Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

Grass Seed, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c of the best quality.

Seeds put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical directions* for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

Grape Vines of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

Rhubarb and Asparagus roots of the finest quality.

Strawberry Plants, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

Raspberry and Currant bushes of all kinds.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

Dahlias, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

Fruit Trees of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Rocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my Agent for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Beaver Cloths.

AT the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., may be found a good assortment of **Cloths, Cassimeres,** and **Beaver Cloths,** which will be offered at very low prices. Those who practice economy in the purchase of their clothing, will find it for their interest to purchase at this store.—Constantly on hand, Tailor's Trimmings of every description.

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

Henry E. Lincoln,

IMPORTER and dealer in Mechanics' and Manufacturer's Tools and Trimmings, and Household Furnishing Stock, 336 Washington St., under Chickering & Mackays' Piano Forte Rooms.

sept18—3mos

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN

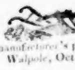
Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL FARM, situated in the south part of Framingham. For further particulars enquire of SAMUEL CURTIS, 15 Washington St., or the Subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BALLORD.

Aug. 21. tf.

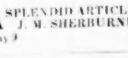
Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE, No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



PROUTY & MEARS' Centre Drught Plough's constantly on hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by EDMUND W. CLAPP.

Walpole, Oct. 1, 1841. 6—oct2

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE 42 Washington Street

may 9

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 18

POETRY.

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

You took me, William, when a girl,
Unto your home and heart,
To bear in all your after life
A fond and faithful part;
And, tell me, have I ever tried
That duty to forego,
Or griev'd because I had not joy
When you were sunk in woe!

No—I would rather share your tear
Than any other's glee,
For though you're nothing to the world,
YOU'RE ALL THE WORLD TO ME!
You make a palace of my shed,
This rough hewn bench a throne;
There's sunlight for me in your smiles,
And music in your tone.

I look upon you when you sleep,
My eyes with tears grow dim,
I cry, "O Parent of the poor,
Look down from Heaven on him;
Behold him toil from day to day,
Exhausting strength and soul,
Oh! look with mercy on him, Lord,
For thou can'st make him whole."

And when at last relieving sleep
Has on my eyelids smiled,
How oft are they forbid to close
In slumber, by our child?
I take the little murmurer
That spoils my span of rest,
And feel it is a part of thee
I lull upon my breast.

There's only one return I crave,
I may not need it long;
And it may soothe thee when I'm where
The wretched feel no wrong;
I ask not for a kinder tone,
For thou wert ever kind;
I ask not for less frugal fare,
My fare I do not mind;

I ask not for attire more gay
If such as I have got
Suffice to make me fair to thee,
For more I murmur not;
But I would ask some share of hours
That you on "Clubs" bestow—
Of knowledge which you prize so much
Might I not something know?

Subtract from meetings amongst men
Each eve an hour for me;
Make me companion of your soul,
As I may safely be;
If you will read, I'll sit and work,
Then think when you're away,
Less tedious I will find the time,
Dear William, of your stay.

A meet companion soon I'll be
For your most studious hours,
And teacher of those little ones
You call your cottage flowers;
And if we be not rich and great,
We may be wise and kind,
And as my heart can warm your heart,
So may your mind my mind.

Extracts from the Economy of Health.

Hints to Parents and the School Master.

SECOND SEPTENNIAD---(7 to 14.)

[CONCLUDED.]

THE PASSIONS. It is in this epoch, as in the previous one, that the passions of youth should be controlled—even by punishments if necessary. If the boy is taught in early life to respect the feelings, the comforts and the happiness of his playmates and school-fellows, the man will afterwards obey the laws of God and his country in society at large. The tyranny which the strong often exercise over the weak, in schools, and the annoyances which the vicious occasion to the well disposed youth, ought to be punished with ten times more severity than neglect of duty.

CONTAGION OF VICE. Vice is a contagion of the most terrible virulence. It spreads with the rapidity of lightning—and every tainted individual between a new focus, both for the concentration and diffusion of the poison! It is a melancholy truth, that, in exact proportion as human beings (whether men women or children,) become congregated together, there will evil be engendered, propagated and multiplied. * * * Pupils in all ages were in the habit of teaching each other—mischief: Lancester caused them to teach each other—knowledge. This last is "mutual instruction"—the former is "mutual destruction." But the new system did not supersede the old; it was only superadded to it. It is, therefore, the bounden duty, as it should be the paramount object, of all parents, guardians and tutors, to circumscribe, as much as possible, this "evil communication, which not only "corrupts good manners," but, perchance, good morals in the bargain!

OBJECTS AND ENDS OF EDUCATION. The two grand or cardinal objects of education in my humble, in my humble opinion, are *first*, to curb the evil propensities of our nature, by increasing our knowledge or wisdom—and, secondly, to make us useful in society. That learning or knowledge does elevate the mind, humanize the heart, and prevent barbarism of manners we have the best authority of antiquity.—There can be no doubt that these effects flow, more or less, from all kinds of learning or knowledge; they are, however, the more especial results of what may be termed in a comprehensive sense, classical learning—or the study of great authors, modern as well as ancient. But, to obtain the second grand object of education—to become useful members of society, we must acquire knowledge of a very different kind—namely, Science. It will not be sufficient to study philosophy, belles-letters, rhetoric, poetry &c.—we must learn the exact and inexact sciences; the nature of things. A good education, then, is a happy combination, or a just proportion, of learning and knowledge—or, in other words, of literature and science.—The proportion must vary no doubt, according to the destination of the individual.

GREEK AND LATIN. I venture to doubt the policy of employing one tenth, or more of our short span of existence, in the acquirement of two dead languages, which we are forced to abandon almost immediately after they are learned, and before we can do much more than view, at a distance, the fruits which they display. * * * To the multitude, indeed, the dead languages are very nearly a dead loss—and for this good reason, that their avocations and pursuits through life prevent them from unlocking the magazines of learning, to which those languages are merely the keys. * * * What is the difference, as respects the individual, between the study of an original author, and a good translation? I very much doubt whether the results would be dissimilar in kind, or perhaps even in degree.

FEMALE EDUCATION is more detrimental to health and happiness than that of the male. Its grasp, its aim, is at accomplishments; rather than at acquirements—at gilding rather than at gold—at such ornaments as may dazzle by their lustre, and consume themselves, in a few years by the intensity of their own brightness, rather than those which radiate a steady light till the lamp of life is extinguished. They are most properly termed accomplishments; because they are designed to accomplish a certain object—*matrimony.* That end, or rather, beginning, obtained, they are about as useful to their owner as a rudder is to a sheer hulk, moored head and stern in Portsmouth harbor; the lease of a house after the time is expired—or a pair of wooden shoes during a paroxysm of gout.

MUSIC. Every thing that merely delights the senses, without the understanding, must come under the head of sensual gratification, which tend, by their very nature, to excess. Music, like wine, exhilerates in *small quantities*, but intoxicates in large. The indulgence of either beyond the limits of moderation is dangerous. * * * If some of that time which is spent on the piano, the harp, and the guitar, were dedicated to the elements of science, or, at all events, to useful information, as modern languages, history astronomy, geography, and even mathematics, there would be better wives and mothers, than when the mind is left, comparatively, an uncultivated blank, in order to pamper the single sense of hearing!

Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

There are two guides at the cave, but in case of great press of company two or three more officiate. The best guide is Stephen. He has made many discoveries, and although he has acted as a guide for a number of years, takes great pleasure in accompanying visitors and penetrates its most remote ramifications. Upon interrogating him in regard to the cave, he remarked that it would take any one two weeks to walk over as much of it as he knew, and that as much more remained to be explored. Stephen in appearance resembles an Indian, having long black hair and a copper-colored skin. No later than November last, he, when acting as cicerone for a German, made one of the most interesting discoveries of the cave. This visiter was quite as enthusiastic in respect to the cave, and as anxious to make discoveries as Stephen was to gratify him.—They penetrated the cave within half a mile of the river, when Stephen pointed out to him an opening not exceeding four feet square; they entered this, and after going a short distance found themselves in a cave of considerable size, which seemed to take a direction in the course of the cavern's mouth. After walking about a mile in this branch their progress was suddenly arrested by an abrupt, indeed a prependicular descent or termination of the rock on which they stood.—All beyond, above and below, was perfect darkness. At a distance they heard the fall of water; but no idea had they of the space before; of the depth below, or the height above them.

Idleness.

"Wretched," says an English writer, "is the man who has no employment but to watch his own digestion, and who on waking up in the morning, has no useful occupation of the day presented to his mind. To such an one, respiration, is a toil, and existence a constant disease.—Self-oblivion is his only resource; indulgence in alcohol, in various disguises, his remedy, and death or superstition his only comfort and hope. For what was he born? and why does he live? are questions which he constantly asked himself; and his greatest enigmas are the smiling faces of habitual industry, stimulated by the wants of the day or fearful of the future.

PROVINCETOWN, OCT. 20th, 1841. The body of a man, very much disfigured, was picked up near Race Point Light yesterday, and was interred at this place—he was of middling size, with dark hair, had on a tight Kersey jacket, white bone buttons, dark drab pantaloons, dark vest with bright spots about the size of a pumpkin seed, and a white linen shirt—around his neck, suspended by a string, were two pieces of velvet about two inches square, a catholic cross worked with silk in the centre, underneath of which were the initials "I. H. S." on one piece, and "I. M. I." on the other—in his pockets were two pipes, a shoemaker's tack, and tobacco and matches. [Barnstable Patriot.

MURDER. The Oxford (N. C.) Mercury of the 14th inst. says: "On Tuesday night last, as Richard Bullock, Esq. was standing near the piano, on which his daughter was playing, he was shot through a window, and died in a few seconds. It is supposed that the mouth of the gun could not have been more than two or three feet from him, as all the shot entered his body within a short space of each other. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body the next day, and a verdict, "murdered by an unknown hand," returned. Suspicion as yet rests on no one."

The Wedded Life.

BY MRS. SANFORD.

The first year of a young woman's life is generally the most unhappy and the most trying one she experiences. However intensely we may have studied the character of our affianced, however well we may have imagined we know it in all its narrow windings, still shall we find, when we become wives, that we have something else to learn. By actions and the affections on either side shown, and although it is in the power and nature of a woman to manifest her devotedness by a thousand little attentions, she must not repine if she receives not the like.

The feelings of the other sex are not so soft and exquisite as those of our own; if they were we might possibly be happier, and we may for a moment wish they were so, but we shall restrain so selfish a desire, if we reflect how much more unfit they would be by such a constitution to bear the crosses and buffets of the world.

It is said that lover's quarrels are but renewal of love, but it is not so in truth. Continued difference and bickerings will undermine the strongest affection, and a wife cannot be too careful to avoid disputes upon the most trivial subject; indeed it is the every day occurrences which try the love and temper of the married life; great occasions for quarrels seldom occur. Every wish, every prejudice must meet with attention, and the first thought of a woman should be the pleasing and providing for her husband. It is impossible to enumerate all the little incidents which may annoy married men, or the little unobtrusive pleasure which it is in the power of a wife to give; but throughout her life in employments, she must bear his pleasures on her mind. She must act for him in *preference* to herself, and she will be amply rewarded by witnessing his delight in her and his home. To a woman who loves her husband with all the devotedness of her nature, this will be a pleasure, not a task; and to make him happy, she will never grudge any sacrifice of self.

The greatest misery a woman can experience is the change of heart, and the alienated affections of her husband; but even in that painful case she must not upbraid; she must bear with patience and fortitude her great disappointment; she must return good for evil to the utmost, and her consolation will be consciousness that her trials have not their rise or continuance in any decline of affection or duty on her part.

Some women in order to win back the husband's wandering love, have recourse to attempts to arouse his jealousy; but they are much mistaken in pursuing such a course. A man, however debased his conduct, never entirely forgets the love he once bore to the bride of his youth; there are moments when feelings of tenderness for her will return with force to his heart; to reap the benefit of such moments, the injured, forgiving wife must still be enshrined in the purity of former times. A husband will excuse his faults to himself, and in some measure, stand exonerated in the world, if the wife relax in the propriety of her conduct, while on the contrary, the gentle forbearance, the uncomplaining patience, and the unobtrusive rectitude of the woman he injures, will deeply strike to his heart, and do much to win him back to his former love, and to the observance of the vows he breathed at the altar where his heart was devoted to the being from whom it has wandered. A kind look, affectionate expression half uttered, must bring his wife to his side, and she must with smiles of tenderness, encourage the returning affection, carefully avoiding all reference to sufferings or the cause of them.

This will not be difficult for virtuous women to perform. Our love which before marriage is constrained by the modesty and reserve natural to our sex, increases in fervency and depth afterwards; it enables us to bear unfelt the world's scorn; all is swallowed up in it. An affectionate wife clings to her husband through poverty and riches; and the more the world recedes from him, the more firmly will she stand by him; she will be his friend when no others come near him; she will be his comforter when all earthly comforts have slid from him. Her devotedness will be his rock, when he has no other support; she will smile at the frowns of the world; she will not heed its censures; he is her all, and in love all other feelings are to be forgotten or absorbed. No sacrifice will be too great, the faintest smile will not be rewarded too little; quick at feeling unkindness, we are also quick at feeling tenderness, and a very trifling circumstance is sufficient to awaken or still the pain of our heart, and bring misery or unhappiness.

VALUABLE STOCK. A. B. Allen, Esq., of Buffalo, has recently returned to this country from an agricultural tour in Great Britain, bringing with him a large collection of South Downs, York, Kenilworth and Berkshire Pigs, Shepherds Dogs, Dorking Fowls, English Pheasants, &c. He has also under his care valuable Sheep worth $500 a head; one of them a South Down Lamb only six months old, weighing 152 pounds.

CATTLE IN THE WEST. 5000 head of cattle, raised in Knox county, bordering upon Peoria, Ill. recently left that place, bound to Ohio, for sale. Half a dozen years ago the same county used to bring cattle from Ohio. This export from Knox county is said to be one of the fruits of its agricultural society.

There is a man in one of the Southern States, so broad shouldered, that it requires nine tailors to take his measure for a coat.

There is an old maid, who can look so all-fired-sour, that she goes out by the day, to make pickles.

Important from China.

Latest News.

The ship Narragansett, which left Whampoa on the 1st June, arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing intelligence ten days later than we have previously received. The following letter, which we copy from the New York American, gives a full account of the transactions in the vicinity of Canton after the departure of the ship Lowell:—

MACAO, 30th May, 1841.

Messrs. Cary & Co:—Since the date of our general advices events of much importance have transpired, a brief note of which may be interesting to you.

The excitement among the Chinese referred to, continued to increase until the 16th inst. When Capt. Elliot arrived in Canton, it soon became known that he had already ordered the whole British force, vessels of war, transports, and troops, to the immediate vicinity of Canton; and his advice to his countrymen was to close their business and prepare for removal, with as little delay as possible. Up to the 20th, the Chinese authorities had avoided holding any communication with Capt Elliot, and matters wore a very dubious and unsatisfactory aspect.

The local authorities, however, published proclamations, and sent messages through the Hong merchants and linguists, assuring all resident foreigners of their perfect safety in Canton.

On the evening of the 20th, all the English residents had embarked, and only four or five Americans, confiding in the assurances of the Chinese, remained in the factories; the same night the Chinese commenced hostilities by sending a fleet of fire-boats and rafts against the vessels of war lying near the city, but without doing them any damage.

This act was avenged by the Pylades, and steamer Nemesis that attacked and destroyed a battery near the factories, and about forty-five boats, and as many fire-rafts.

On the morning of the 22d an American resident was seized by the Chinese, and taken from his factory; at the same time a boat, belonging to the American ship Morrison, with three passengers and seven seamen, were captured soon after leaving the factories for Whampoa, and the party carried prisoners into the city.

From this, the time was occupied by the English in concentrating their forces near the city, until the 24th, at 4 P. M.—The Hyacinth, 18, Modeste, 18, Pylades, 18, Nimrod, 18, Columbus, 16, Cruizer, 19, and Algerine, 10, having taken up their position in front of the city and suburbs, opened their fire upon every offensive point of the Chinese, who returned it with considerable spirit at first, but were soon compelled to desert their guns. At 5 P. M. a body of soldiers, about 400, were landed at the foreign factories, in the vicinity of which they found the Americans who had been taken prisoners two days before, examined by the authorities, and released.

The firing was continued until about 9 P. M., when the suburbs were on fire in several places, and nearly all the batteries on shore in possession of, or destroyed by the English.

While this was going on in front of Canton, Gen. Gough was landing his troops, 1800 men, at the foot of the heights, in the rear of the city, and on the morning of the 25th he commenced operations; particulars of the day's work are not yet known, further than that with a loss of some 40 killed and wounded, four batteries were taken from the Chinese, and great numbers of their officers and soldiers killed, the heights commanding the city taken, and the British forces entrenched upon them.

The loss of the Chinese on this occasion is variously estimated at 3 to 5000, and even as high as 10,000 men, and they now find to their cost and extreme disappointment that they are unable to cope with European troops on shore, as they have before proved themselves in their encounters with British forces afloat.

On the 26th, the vessels of war were engaged in quieting and destroying the few remains of opposition, and in the evening Mandarins called on Capt. Elliot with flags of truce to negociate for the preservation of the city.

Our advices from the seat of action and negociation are to the morning of the 27th, when it was said the Chinese had capitulated, and offered a very large sum of money for the ransom of the city, which, it was supposed, would then be saved.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that since the 11th, nothing has been done in the way of sales of imports, and that all shipments of teas, &c., cease on the 21st. Our establishment, in common with all others, is again removed to Macao, and we fear with a prospect of being obliged to remain here for several months, inasmuch as in the event of suspension of hostilities, and Canton being left without further injury, we do not think the British merchants will trust themselves there while the British forces are drawn off to the northward. We think it will be found necessary to renew the blockade of the port, and the most that we can hope for under almost any circumstances is that neutrals may proceed to Canton to realize the foreign merchandize deposited there, and to complete the lading of the ships already in port.

We are without late intelligence from India, but Commodore Bremer is daily expected on in the steamer Queen, to resume command of the naval forces, and it is understood that a reinforcement of eight regiments, about 6,500 men, is now on the way to China from India.

We enclose a report of the cargo of the Narragansett, by which you will see that the total export since the 1st of July of last year is only 30,903 chests. We doubt if the lading of the American ships at Whampoa will be completed without much delay; and viewing the state and prospect of foreign relations with China in whatever light we may, still we look upon it as almost certain that high prices for teas must and will rule in Europe and America during the ensuing year or two.

A Macao letter of the 28th says:—

"All the foreigners have left Canton except the English forces. Several of the factories have been partly demolished, and nearly all entirely plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th, at which time the English were still storming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in the rear of the city, while the men of war had possession of the river in front and to the westward. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous.—There are between forty and fifty thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of-war are pouring incessant volleys of shells and rockets, in order to drive them to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights. The English have sustained considerable loss."

Municipal Court.

The self-marrying Dutch preacher.—Henry Hohnholz was put on trial for illicit cohabitation with Regina Heilnisch, a German girl—a state prison offence. Hohnholz, when arraigned last week, represented himself to be missionary sent over to this country from the kingdom of Hanover, and also that he is at present a member of the synod of the German Reformed order of Protestant in Ohio. The testimony against him was conclusive.

Mr and Mrs Frost, who keep a boarding house in South Boston, testified that he came to their house to board, representing himself as a clergyman, and his dress corresponded with such a character; and, as such, he preached to a congregation of Germans in the Franklin School House, near the South Boston Bridge. A day or two after he requested Mrs Frost to take into her emply a young German girl, whom he could recommend to her. On Wednesday she came—the Regina aforesaid;—on Wednesday night his reverence had her in his chamber, engaged in prayer. That night she slept with Mrs F.'s children. On Thusday, the pair went off, and came back on Friday, when the prisoner stated that he had been off to get married to Regina. Mrs Frost said he had been very quick about getting married, and the prisoner replied that it had been all arranged beforehand, in Germany, where such matters were transacted in a manner which Mrs F. knew nothing about. On Friday and Saturday nights they slept together in her house, as man and wife. He was very attentive to Regina, and Mrs F. thought he made a very decent sort of a husband, as long as it lasted.

Regina testified, through the medium of Mr Charles Gray, as interpeter, that she met the prisoner in Washington st. about a week before she went to Mrs F.'s—that he accosted her as a country woman, and, after some conversation, proposed to get her a good place in a family in which she could learn the English language, and hosewifery, as understood among the Yankees. She gladly accepted his kind offer, and went to Mr Frost's accordingly, on the following Wednesday as stated by Mr and Mrs F. On Wednesday night, he called her into his chamber, and prayed with her. He then asked her to marry him, and said that he could read the service to her, and did so. He told her she had nothing to fear on account of the form of the marriage; that he was a good man, and would make her fortune, and that she should not have a common man for a husband. The next day he took her down to Salem, and at a hotel there renewed his asseverations—satisfied her that her own consent was all that was necessary to make the marriage valid, without the presence of any other minister. They then joined hands and vowed eternal constancy to each other. She believed that by this ceremony she was lawfully united to him in the bonds of wedlock, and the marriage was fully consumated there. They returned to Mr F.'s the next day, and lived there as man and wife till Sunday.

Cross-examined by H. Wellington, Esq., counsel for the prisoner. He told me that he had a place in New York, and was going there to be installed as a pastor. He proposed to publish our marriage in church on Sunday, but did not, and then it was that I thought it was not all right, and my friends took me away from him.

Dr. Charles Eberle testified, that before the pretended marriage, the prisoner introduced Regina as his "sister;" that on the Sunday following he again introduced her, as his "wife;" but on Sunday evening, he denied that he had ever been married to her.

Several other corroborating witnesses were examined. After his counsel had closed his argument in his defence, Hohnholz essayed to soften the hearts of the jury by own sweet voice, and said—"Dis here be all von plan—trick—shame to tak away mine own sweet yewel—mine vife, as is mine by all de law of God."

His speech, however, was soon cut short by the Judge, and in a few minutes the jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY," and no mistake.

Sentences.

Henry Hohnholz, the German missionary, for unlawfully joining certain persons in marriage, he not being authorized so to do: 3 months in House of Correction; and for lewd lascivious cohabitation and fornication with Regina Hellnich: 1 year and 6 months in House of Correction after previous sentence, 3 days of which is to be in solitary imprisonment.

Charles H. Newton, convicted of adultery with Mehitable Wentworth: 3 days solitary and 2 years in State Prison.

John Bannen, assaulting a watchman in the night time and rescuing a prisoner: 4 months in House of Correction.

James Higney, stealing from John Green; 5 days and 6 months in House of Correction.

Mary Clifford, keeping a house of ill fame, 9 moths in House of Correction.

John Myers, assaulting a watchman in the night time; fined $20 and to pay costs; if not paid in 10 days, then in lieu thereof 2 months in House of Correction.

Myron Allison Stewart, for stealing from Jewett and Prescott, in their shop, to be imprisoned in House of Correction 3 years; the first 5 days of which in solitary imprisonment, the residue of said years by hard labor, according to the rules of the house.

The Hoosier and Yankee.

We were greatly amused not long since at a dialogue we heard between a Down easter and a Hoosier from the west.—They were respectively cracking up their own localities, and running down their own opponents.

At length says the Hoosier:

"Why our land is so rich—why, you never seed anything so tarnal rich in your life; why, how d'ye suppose we make our candles, eh?"

"Don't know," says the Yankee.

"We dip 'em in the mud puddles," says the Hoosier.

"Yes," replied the Yankee, and I guess there's so much mud in your diggins that there isn't many places where a man could not dip candles in the mud puddles. I have heard of a man travelling in your country all day long, in the road where the mud was so deep that you couldn't diskiver a glimpse of his legs for hours together."

"Well, now,' just tell us, Mr. Yankee if it is a fact what they do say about the roughness of your roads down east. They do say there are so many stones in the roads, and the wagons do jolt up and down so all-firedly, that the only way the people ever grind out plaster of Paris is by loading the big pieces into a wagon, and just driving at a moderate trot over one of your roads; and that half a mile driving will make it all into powder."

"There's no doubt but we can find dry land occasionally on our roads. But then, if there are some stuns in the road, the traveller is never way-laid, and his blood taken by musquitoes as big as oysters."

'I'll tell you what, stranger, they do say there are hull counties down east where the stones are so thick that they have to sharpen the sheep's noses, so that they can get them between the rocks to eat grass. Indeed, I heard one say, who once travelled through your *country*, that he one day saw a whole field of men and boys standing on the rocks, each one letting a sheep down by the hind legs among the rocks to feed. And in another place he saw the farmers shooting the grain in among the rocks so as to take root and grow."

"Wal now, stranger, suppose you tell us about your own country; you're the only man I ever see from the west that didn't die of fever n'agur; let's see if you know as much about the west as you seem to know about the east.'

"Well, old Yankee, I'll just tell you about it. If a farmer in our country plants his ground with corn and takes first rate care on it, he'll get a hundred bushels to the acre; and if he don't plant it all he'll get fifty. The beets grow so large that it takes three yoke of oxen to pull up a full sized one; and then it leaves a hole so large that I onne knew a family of five children who all tumbled into a beet hole once before it got filled up, and the earth caved in upon them, and they all perished. The trees grow so large that I once knew a man who commenced cutting one down, and when he had cut away on one side for about ten days, he thought he'd just take a look round the tree, and when he got round on 'tother side he found a man there who had been cutting at it for three weeks—and they never heard one another's axes. I have heard tell, yet I somewhat doubt that story, that the Ohio parsnips have sometimes grown clean through the earth, and been pulled through by the people on 'tother side."

"Wal, now," says the Yankee, "I rather guess as how you've told enough, stranger, for the present. How'd you like to trade for some clocks to sell out west?"

"Never use 'em—we keep time altogether with pumpkin vines. You know they grow just five feet an hour, and that's an inch a minute. Don't use clocks at all. It's no use, old Yankee, we can't trade, no how."

The Yankee gave up beat, and suddenly cleared out.

Distressing Accident.

Mr. David Moore of Greenfield, a highly respectable and worthy citizen, came to his death in the following distressing manner. On the 16th ult, he went into the woods alone to chop. He not returning from his work at the usual hour, his wife became alarmed about him, went to the woods about dusk and called for him; but receiving no answer, called her neighbors, who repaired to the woods with lights, and about 10 o'clock found the body of Mr. Moore lying under a fallen tree, dead, with his axe in his hand. It appears that he was cutting a tree, on which another somewhat decayed, was resting. When the tree which he was at work fell, the dead one fell with it, striking him on the head, crushing him as is supposed, to death instantly. Mr. Moore was a young man, aged about 30, of industrious habits, was respected by all who knew him, and his death is much lamented. [Nashua Gazette.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION. All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind, have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.

Here lies a lawyer and an honest man;
Heaven works a wonder for us now and then.